

Iraqi leader meets UAE envoys

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein met with special envoys of United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan on Monday amid indications they were seeking to boost efforts to reconcile Iraq and Syria. Iraqi Television reported that the Iraqi leader discussed "brotherly fraternal relations" with Sheikh Zayed's special representative, Ahmad Khalifa Al Suwaidi, and the UAE's minister of state for foreign affairs, Rasheed Abdullah. The television and official sources did not elaborate. But the envoys had been expected to discuss Arab efforts to end the rift between Iraq and Syria. Arab diplomatic sources said before the UAE envoys arrived in Baghdad that they would also discuss efforts to ease rising tension in the Gulf between Iran and the Arab Gulf states caused by the Iran-Iraq war. The arrival of the two envoys from the UAE, the Gulf state with the closest links with Iran, followed a visit to Damascus Saturday by Sheikh Zayed, who is also current chairman of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Syria's official news agency SANA reported Monday that the UAE leader met with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Sunday.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Times Foundation
جordan Times Foundation

Volume 12 Number 3553

AMMAN, TUESDAY AUGUST 18, 1987, DHUL HIJJEH 24, 1407

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Crown Prince meets Rifai and Muasher

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Monday called at the Prime Ministry and held talks with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai. Minister of Supply, Industry and Trade Rajai Al Muasher attended part of the meeting.

Parliament to meet

AMMAN (Petra) — Upper House of Parliament (Senate) Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi has called the Senate for a meeting on Thursday. Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akef Al Fayez also called the House for a meeting on Thursday.

UNRWA chief begins 5-day visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Giorgio Giacometti, commissioner general of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) arrived in Amman on Monday on a five-day visit to Jordan during which he will hold talks with government and UNRWA officials on services to Palestinian refugees living in the country. Mr. Giacometti will also tour refugee camps and inspect the refugee conditions and will also hold meetings with heads of foreign diplomatic missions in the country specially those whose countries contribute financially to the UNRWA's budget. Mr. Giacometti was welcomed at the airport by Director of UNRWA affairs in Jordan Ele Saaf and a representative of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs.

Lebanon starts fuel rationing

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's authorities started rationing fuel oil on Monday because the country has enough to last for only 45 days. Economy, Industry and Oil Minister Victor Kassis said. He gave no details of the new system but said tighter control of fuel supplies would also help to curb smuggling and save on government spending. Petrol now costs 300 pounds (\$1.3) for 20 litres (4.4 gallons) compared with 80 pounds last year. Residents say some black market traders are asking for 700 pounds (\$3).

Iraq, Turkey to open second oil pipeline

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's second oil pipeline through Turkey will be officially inaugurated on Wednesday, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Monday. The pipeline, running to a Mediterranean terminal at Iskenderun, has a capacity of half a million barrels per day (bpd) and has been operating under test since July 27. It will boost Iraq's oil export ability via Turkey to 1.5 million bpd and total exports to two million bpd including 500,000 via Saudi Arabia.

Israel says Syria boosting fortifications

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's chief army engineer said Monday the Syrian army was increasing its fortifications along the Golan Heights. Brigadier General Yosef Esh said Israeli soldiers needed advanced weapons and suitable training to enable them to overcome the new fortifications. "The Syrians in their sector are very active in putting up many varied fortifications," he told Israel Radio. "The activity is intensive, constant and unending." He said the fortifications included minefields, trenches, artillery batteries and moats.

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2 Israeli servicemen shot and wounded in Gaza

JABALIYA, occupied Gaza Strip (Agencies) — Unidentified assailants shot and wounded an Israeli soldier and another man described as a secret security service agent near this Palestinian refugee camp late Sunday, an army official said Monday. The two men were driving in a vehicle near an orchard on the outskirts of the camp Sunday when they were ambushed.

He said the victims suffered medium to serious wounds and were taken by helicopter to hospital. The Israeli news agency Ipm said the soldier was shot in the waist and suffered serious injuries, while the other was injured lightly.

The Palestine press service, an agency monitoring news in the Israeli-occupied territories, said the second man was an agent of the Shin Bet internal security service. The army official denied the report but refused to identify the victims.

The army imposed a curfew after the attack, preventing people and vehicles from entering or leaving the occupied Gaza Strip. Ipm said. Hundreds of people and cars waited at army roadblocks until the curfew was lifted at 7 a.m. it said.

Dozens of armed soldiers carrying maps on Monday combed the Jabalya camp, a shantytown of cement barracks where about 15,500 Palestinian refugees live.

In Beirut, an anonymous telephone caller said the Palestinian group Force 17 was responsible for Sunday's attack.

The caller told an international news agency in Beirut he spoke for Force 17, which is affiliated to the mainstream Fatah faction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Guadalcanal prepares to lead next convoy

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — The U.S. carrier Guadalcanal, with a helicopter scouting ahead for mines, moved through the Gulf Monday as Iranian President Ali Khamenei warned America faces a "crushing blow" if its warships attack Iranian ships or ports.

The U.S. navy kept a tight lid on its plans to escort another convoy of Kuwaiti vessels flying the American flag through the Gulf.

One Gulf shipping source close to the operation told Reuter a news blackout was imposed on the next convoy's movement so that Iran would not have time to lay fresh mines in the path of the reflagged tankers and their escort of American warships.

"News reports in the past have given the Iranians 36 hours' lead time..." he said.

The supertanker Bridgeton was holed by a mine on the first convoy to Kuwait last month and the second convoy was held up for 36 hours last week when a mine was found on its route.

"The Iranians banged a mine into the Bridgeton with very, very accurate timing," the source said.

Four tankers, including the Bridgeton, were waiting off Kuwait while the U.S. navy cranked up its minehunting force of Sea Stallion helicopters aboard the Guadalcanal of Bahrain.

Witnesses monitoring Gulf activity from chartered vessels told AP the 11,000-tonne Guadalcanal moved to within about 15 kilometres of Bahrain from the mid-Gulf area.

The warship was first spotted there Sunday following a secrecy-shrouded passage through the Strait of Hormuz, the Gulf's narrow gateway.

Mr. Khamenei warned Monday that the United States faces "an uncertain future in the Persian Gulf," Tehran Radio reported.

In a broadcast monitored in Cyprus, the state radio quoted him as saying: "If our ships are attacked by Iraq, we will undoubtedly hit at ships belonging to Iraq's allies with the U.S. flag or the flag of any other state flying above them."

"If the USA attacks our

Iraqis continue air attacks on Iran's oil sites

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said its fighter-bombers attacked an oilfield near Ahvaz in southwest Iran on Monday, intensifying pressure on Iran's economic lifeline amid rising tensions and a growing U.S. naval presence in the Gulf.

Iraq said its gunners shelled "military and industrial targets" in the Iraqi port of Umm Qasr Monday in retaliation for Iraqi attacks on villages in western Iran and "industrial units" in oil-rich Khuzestan province.

Tehran's official Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, said the shelling "will continue until Iraq stops its attacks on non-military targets in Iran."

The Iraqi News Agency, also monitored in Nicosia, quoted a military spokesman in Baghdad as saying the jets scored destructive hits on production installations in the Ahvaz no. 1 oilfield at 2.55 p.m. (1055 GMT).

There was no immediate comment from Tehran. But IRNA said that some Iranian civilians were killed and wounded in air raids Sunday.

Monday's air raid was the third in two days against Iran's major oilfields in southwest Khuzestan province. The Ahvaz no. 1 and no. 2 fields were hit Sunday.

The bombing raids undermined Baghdad's growing impatience with Tehran's refusal to accept a July 20 United Nations Security Council resolution calling for an immediate ceasefire in the nearly seven-year-old Gulf war.

Iraq has endorsed the resolution, but has stressed it will not accept a partial ceasefire in the so-called "tanker war" in the

(Continued on page 3)

U.S. knew 'since 1981' Israel sold Iran arms

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials have known since early 1981 that Israel has been selling arms to Iran — with Israel often seeking American approval for such transactions — the Washington Post has reported after an investigation which included interviews with officials in the U.S. and Israel, an examination of documents obtained in Israel, and of testimony and exhibits from the Iran-contra hearings.

That source, quoted by AP, said the Soviet ship had previously been stationed outside the strategic waterway to resupply four Soviet warships, two frigates and two minesweepers, operating in the area.

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Reagan Radio Monday quoted an unidentified naval commander as reiterating warnings to Gulf states not to allow the U.S. force to use bases on their territory.

"The USA needs to use bases in regional countries," the officer was quoted as saying.

"We advise the regional countries that... if they make such a mistake and place their bases at America's disposal they can be sure that the fire which America wishes to start in the region will be started in their countries."

The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia on Monday described Washington's naval activities in the Gulf as "military hysteria" designed to frustrate Middle East peace efforts.

"One of the basic strategic tasks of the escalation of tension in the Gulf region... boils down to the striving of the U.S. administration to disrupt the efforts of the world public for a just Middle East settlement," Izvestia said.

"Concretely, this means to prevent the convocation of an international peace conference on the Middle East, in relation to which some positive changes have arisen recently."

Izvestia said the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq had been "provoked" primarily to distract world attention from the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East.

It said Washington was using the Gulf situation to manipulate Arab countries under the motto "divide and conquer," while Israel had contributed to current tensions through its role in secret U.S. arms sales to Iran.

(Continued on page 3)

Jordan receives Saudi aid instalment

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan has received \$119.3 million in aid this month from Saudi Arabia, the only country still honouring pledges made at an Arab summit in 1978.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, quoted by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, thanked Saudi Arabia for the payment, the second aid instalment this year. Petra did not specify the amount but Finance ministry sources quoted by Reuters said the Saudis had paid \$119.3 million this month and a similar amount in March.

Rifai expressed Jordan's thanks and appreciation to King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia and for the Saudi government for its continuing support to Jordan.

The Saudi support, the prime minister added, is a true manifestation of the brotherly and distinguished relations between His Majesty King Hussein and King Fahd and also a demonstration of Saudi Arabia's keenness on further bolstering existing bilateral relations and supporting Jordan's steadfastness.

At the 1978 Arab summit in Baghdad, seven oil-producing states promised aid to Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organisation to help them against Israel.

Jordan was promised \$1.25 billion a year, but only Saudi Arabia has consistently paid its full share of \$358 million. The agreement expires next year.

(Continued on page 3)

Minister: Limits on degree equivalence aim at curbing unemployment rate

By Salameh Ne'matt and Nermeen Murad
Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — Higher Education Minister Nasseruddin Al Assad said Monday that a recent ministry decision to limit its endorsement of foreign university degrees was aimed at curbing the surplus of graduates in certain fields of higher education and direct students to specialisations more relevant to the Kingdom's economic problems.

The decision, introduced by the Higher Education Council and endorsed by the minister, stated that the ministry was "not committed" to issue university degree equivalence to students who studied abroad unless tawjih averages of these applicants complied with the requirements of Jordanian universities. These requirements state that medical degrees would be endorsed only if the student obtained a minimum average of 85 per cent; engineering students would need a tawjih average of 80 per cent; and 65 per cent for all other specialisations.

The decision, according to the minister, exempts those who have already obtained acceptance from universities abroad based on this year's first semester grades and those who obtained tawjih before this year and are serving the compulsory military service and intend to apply for further education abroad.

Dr. Assad speaking at the Monday press conference — an informal gathering of local and foreign journalists — explained that the decision would go into effect at



Dr. Nasseruddin Al Assad

least four years from now as 1987 tawjih graduates start graduating from universities abroad.

He said that "it is the right of parents and students to know about the decision ahead of time."

The "decision," he added, "is meant as a scientific and academic advice for our children in certain specialisations to make them aware of the needs of the society and the country's development plans."

"We want to urge our children to avoid fields where supply is more than demand," the minister said. "This is one aspect of the unemployment problem."

Dr. Assad explained that Jordan, with its scarce resources, suffers from an economic situation that requires careful planning.

Defending the ministry's measure, the minister said that the decision in no way deprived students from seeking education abroad. "The ministry does not object to students studying abroad," he said. "But it will not

be committed to issue equivalence to their degrees."

He explained that after graduation, "we would be willing to offer those who prove they will work in the private sector a document that would serve as a degree equivalence."

The minister said that if students insisted on certain specialisations, the government could not guarantee employment. "We cannot have double standards," the minister said. "How can we consider this a free system and then be obliged to provide employment in the government?"

Responding to questions raised over the legality of the decision, Dr. Assad said that there was no contravention of the people's right to education enshrined in international law as well as the Jordanian Constitution.

"The Constitution does not say we should provide jobs in the public sector," Dr. Assad said. "Countries that guarantee public jobs also control education," he pointed out.

The minister stressed that the problem of unemployment among medicine and engineering graduates in Jordan was caused by a surplus of graduates in these fields.

Currently 6,000 Jordanians are studying medicine and 10,853 in engineering studies in universities abroad, and 620 medicine graduates and 1,377 engineering graduates have been registered at the Civil Service Commission by the end of last month as unemployed, he said. These figures included only those who registered at the

Hess dies in prison

WEST BERLIN (Agencies) — Former Hitler deputy Fuehrer Rudolf Hess died Monday at age 93, the Western allies announced.

A statement released by British diplomatic spokesman Anderson W. Purdon said that Hess died in the Spandau military prison in West Berlin. Hess had been serving a life sentence there for war crimes.

Cause of death was not released.

"After the necessary arrangements have been made, the body of Rudolf Hess will be handed over for burial to the family residing in the Federal Republic of Germany," according to the written statement released to the news media.

Security sources quoted by Reuter said Hess was taken to the British military hospital from Spandau prison where he was sent in 1947 to serve a life sentence under the guard of the Soviet, U.S., British and French military who have formally occupied the city since the defeat of Nazi Germany in 1945.

Outside the hospital, a modern five-storey building, about five British soldiers stood guard but there was no other sign of activity. It was not clear if Hess' body was still there.

Arab held, arms found in probe into Adhami attack

LONDON (AP) — Detectives have arrested an Arab and uncovered a cache of explosives and weapons destined to be used in guerrilla attacks throughout Europe, Scotland Yard said Monday.

The discovery came in the investigation of the attempted assassination last month of one of the Arab World's most controversial political cartoonists, Ali Naji Awad Al Adhami.

Mr. Adhami, who was shot in the head on July 22 while walking on a London street, remains in critical condition on a life-support machine.

Scotland Yard announced that detectives, led by Superintendent Alan Talbot, raided an apartment in Hull, a port town on the northeast England coast, last Wednesday and arrested an Arab suspect and found the munitions cache.

The Arab, identified only as a 28-year-old research assistant, was badly injured when the embassy was sacked and kept at a Tehran hospital, out of reach of the rest of the embassy staff for several days, was to be flown home.

A second Arab was held for questioning in London but was to be released later Monday, it said. The munitions included 31 kilograms of explosives, four assault rifles, seven hand grenades, bomb-making equipment such as detonators and clocks, and a variety of ammunition and magazines, the announcement said.

"All the items were hidden in the flat and, we believe, were being stored for future terrorist attacks Europe-wide," it said.

U.K. minesweepers head for Gulf

Carlucci: U.S. can deal with mine threat

LONDON (Agencies) — A squadron of British mine warfare vessels quietly left their base in Scotland for the Gulf Monday as diplomats tried to find them a port to operate from when they start mine-hunting in the waterway.

Brester and Hurworth sailed from Rosyth after six days of hectic preparation following Britain's decision to send a mine-clearing force to join three warships and a support vessel already protecting British shipping in the Gulf.

Two other ships, Brecon and Brecklesby, and the support vessel Abdiel were joining them later Monday for the 6,000-mile trip to the war zone. The journey is expected to take up to five weeks.

Defense Ministry sources said the repair ship Diligence, based on the Firth of Forth, would also sail to the Gulf to link up with the British task force.

As the squadron left harbour, British diplomats continued efforts to find the ships an operating base in the area.

Several countries have been approached. You can understand their position in the circumstances. That is why it is being done discreetly. But defence chiefs would like to have it set up as soon as possible," one official said.

Diplomatic sources in London said they expected a decision in the next few days on Dutch proposals for a European minesweeping effort, possibly under the auspices of the Western European Union (WEU), a seven-nation group whose aims include improved defence coordination. "It would not be surprised if there was a decision to send some kind of minesweeping force. I don't think it would be under any sort of unified command, but the WEU idea would give some countries a reason for going," one diplomat said.

The diplomatic sources said the British minesweeping fleet would still operate under the senior

British commander in the area although they would expect local cooperation between friendly nations with minesweepers in the region.

British officials have said the British mine warfare vessels, built of reinforced plastic and carrying sophisticated detection and sweeping equipment, would concentrate on clearing a defined channel in the danger zone.

Since British Defence Secretary George Younger announced the decision to send the mine warfare ships to the Gulf, dockyard employees have worked round the clock to install extra machine-guns and a cannon as well as satellite communications equipment.

Meanwhile U.S. officials said Sunday the United States and its allies can cope with Iranian mine-laying in the Gulf, but Iran should not assume U.S. forces in the region will limit themselves to finding and disabling mines.

"We certainly have the capability in the Gulf to deal with the mine threat," National Security Adviser George Carlucci said on NBC-TV's *Meet the Press*.

Mr. Carlucci added, however, that the threat posed by mines could not be eliminated entirely.

Iran's Parliament speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, was quoted Sunday as saying that Iran can "make mines like seeds." The remarks were carried by Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), monitored in Cyprus.

White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker, interviewed on CBS-TV's *Face the Nation*, blamed Iran for planting mines in the Gulf, and said international efforts to counter the mine-laying

would go on. "It is clear that someone, I

suppose probably Iran, is trying to dissuade the United States from carrying out its objective, which is freedom of commerce on the high seas in the Gulf," he said. "We're doing a lot about it, and it's become an international effort.... I think that will continue."

The U.S. mine-clearing effort should not be a signal to Iran that the United States will take only protective actions, he said.

The Iranians should not be deceived. They should know that although the United States has acted in a restrained way, that the United States will not fail to protect its own vital interests," Mr. Baker said.

The chief of staff stopped short of discussing possible retaliatory moves, saying: "I sort of hope the Iranians wonder about that."

Mr. Carlucci said the navy is "putting resources in the Gulf and we expect to be able to protect our ships."

He did not discuss specific ship movements, but reports from the Gulf said the USS Guadalcanal

had arrived in the region overnight and U.S. minesweeping helicopters were flying what appeared to be practice drills over the Gulf.

The Guadalcanal was dispatched to the Gulf when mines threatened to disrupt the U.S. plan for refloating 11 Kuwaiti oil tankers and protecting them against any Iranian attack.

One U.S.-reflagged tanker, the Bridgeton, was damaged when it hit a mine in the Gulf last month while under U.S. navy escort. A U.S.-operated supertanker last week hit a mine in the Gulf of Oman. And on Saturday, a privately owned supply boat sank when it hit a mine in the Gulf of Oman.

Democratic Rep. Lee Hamilton, interviewed on the NBC Programme, said many lawmakers remain deeply concerned about U.S. involvement in the Gulf.

"There's an uneasiness. There's a nervousness in the Con-

gress," he said, adding that many objections centre around what he called the "open-ended" nature of the U.S. commitment.

Once the ships were refloated, though, "I agree with Mr. Carlucci... that we ought not now to cut and run.... We have to show restraint in our military posture, but we certainly can't pull out," Mr. Hamilton said.

"We are hopeful that we can reduce tensions in the Gulf, to the point where escorting will no longer be necessary," Mr. Carlucci said. He said the administration hopes for a follow-up United Nations ceasefire resolution "which would put some teeth into the first resolution, by imposing sanctions on whichever party did not adhere."

Asked whether the War Powers Act was likely to be invoked, Mr. Carlucci said it was a legal matter. The resolution requires the president to consult with Congress before sending U.S. forces into hostilities.

In terms of the number of ships that are in the Gulf, it's relatively small compared to our total navy.... If, in some point in time, it appears to the lawyers that we should notify Congress under the War Powers Act, the president will clearly do so," he said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Baker said the United States is "well aware" of the potential threat of Iranian attacks on United States embassies or other installations and is working to counter it.

I believe the United States government is well aware of the dangers involved and has taken appropriate steps to provide against them," he said in response to questions about reports that Iran may be preparing for a round of embassy attacks.

The administration insisted that the attack, in which 37 U.S. sailors died, was inadvertent and that the Saudi response was proper and prompt.

In Santa Barbara, California, where President Ronald Reagan is vacationing, an administration official who asked not to be identified told the Associated Press that there was never any consideration given to abandoning the sale to the Saudis.

U.S. reportedly plans \$1b arms sales to Saudis

WASHINGTON (AP) — A newspaper report Monday says a U.S. government plan to sell

1,600 Maverick anti-tank missiles to Saudi Arabia, withdrawn earlier this year in the face of congressional opposition, will be resubmitted to lawmakers.

The money appears to be a key element in the case that Lawrence Walsh, the independent counsel, is trying to build against several of the principal figures in the affair, according to sources familiar with the investigation.

The missiles will be included in a proposed \$1-billion arms sale to the Saudis, said the Washington Post, quoting sources familiar with the plan.

Administration officials had said in July that the Maverick request would be resubmitted within a few months. The Post said the administration is expected to notify Congress shortly after it returns from its summer recess on Sept. 9.

In addition to the Maverick missiles, the package would include 14 of the latest F-15 jet fighter planes and improvements for earlier-model F-15s and other U.S. weaponry already in Saudi stockpiles, the Post reported.

The administration withdrew a notification of sale for the Maverick deal in June when congressional opposition stiffened after reports that the Saudi Air Force did not aid the USS Stark when it was attacked by an Iraqi jet on May 17.

The administration insisted that the attack, in which 37 U.S. sailors died, was inadvertent and that the Saudi response was proper and prompt.

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Ownership of \$8m in Iran arms deal in Swiss accounts remains unresolved

WASHINGTON (AP) — One of the central issues left unresolved in the Iran-contra affair is the ownership of roughly \$8 million that sits frozen in Swiss bank accounts once controlled by mid-level.

The money is held in accounts that received payments from the sale of U.S.-made arms to Iran in 1985 and 1986. Out of that money, Gen. Secord, Mr. Hakim and Col. North created a private air wing to assist the Nicaraguan contra rebels during a period in which Congress had banned U.S. military aid to the group.

After the Iran-contra affair was exposed last November, the Justice Department acted swiftly to freeze disbursement of the money under a U.S.-Swiss legal aid treaty.

Sam Hirsch, a spokesman for the Senate Iran-contra committee, said \$1.4 million is in a Lake Resources Account. Lake Resources was the Secord-Hakim operation.

Mr. Hirsch said another \$6.5 million is in a Swiss fiduciary account as CSF. "Of that \$6.5 million, \$5.5 million is in a subsidiary Merrill Lynch account in Geneva, and about \$1 million is in Strauss Turnbull, a London investment house.

The equipment was at first not delivered and when it was delivered a substantial portion was defective," he said. "There was a 500 per cent markup, contrary to assurances they were getting an interagency U.S. price.

The report by a presidential panel that investigated the Iran-contra affair indicates Mr. Khashoggi placed \$15 million in Lake Resources Account, on May 14, 1986. But he was only repaid \$8 million from the account.

No end in sight for Paris-Tehran crisis

PARIS (R) — France's diplomatic crisis with Iran entered its second month on Monday with no sign of easing the deadlock over an Iranian interpreter suspected of terrorist links.

The Foreign Ministry declined all comment on the dispute, which prompted a break in diplomatic relations on July 17.

Armed police maintained their vigil outside the Iranian embassy in Paris' exclusive 16th district, preventing staff from leaving the three-story building.

France last month proposed that diplomats in both capitals be brought home within five days of the rapture. But an impasse over the status of interpreter Vahid Gordji has blocked efforts to repatriate staff, French officials say.

A French magistrate is insisting

said it would rule on the case on Aug. 20.

Mr. Ghorbanifar, who served as an intermediary between the Iranian government and the Secord team, lost about \$10 million on the deal, according to his attorney, Stuart Pierson. Mr. Pierson is considering filing a claim for the money in Switzerland.

Mr. Ghorbanifar's associate,

Saudi financier Adnan Khashoggi, also says he lost money.

In simple terms, Mr. Khashoggi and Mr. Ghorbanifar lent money to Gen. Secord, who bought the weapons from the U.S. government. Once the weapons were delivered, Iran paid Mr. Ghorbanifar, who was to reimburse Mr. Khashoggi.

The Iranian government never reimbursed Mr. Ghorbanifar completely because the Khomeini government believed the United States didn't live up to its end of the deal in a shipment of Hawk missile spare parts. Mr. Pierson said.

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France and Iran have appointed Italy and Pakistan respectively to represent their interests following the break, but even this purely formal procedure is bogged down.

French officials are still waiting for the Iranians to take down the flag of the Islamic republic and hoist the Pakistani banner, as required by diplomatic convention.

Newsmen, who camped outside the embassy in force last month, have drifted away, leaving only one television crew and a lone press photographer.

Police first surrounded the Iranian embassy at the end of June to stop Mr. Gordji escaping but they did not blockade the building until the break in relations last month.

Solarz holds talks in Saudi Arabia

ing influential Governor of Riyadh, Prince Salman Ibn Abdul Aziz, brother of King Fahd, the sources added, speaking on condition of anonymity.

"The Saudis are giving Congressman Solarz very good access," said one American diplomat.

The sources said the Saudis will try to convince Mr. Solarz to call off the Israeli lobby hostility to Saudi requests for U.S. arms.

Diplomats and military sources said that the heightening tension

in the region as a result of the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war should make the American-Israeli lobby look at the Middle East outside the context of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The U.S. administration is reportedly planning to resubmit to Congress shortly a plan to sell 1,600 maverick anti-tank missiles to Saudi Arabia.

Congressional opposition forced the administration to withdraw notification of the multi-million-dollar sale last May.

Charges dropped against Karami murder suspect

BEIRUT (R) — Charges were dropped Monday against two people detained in connection with the murder last June of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, officials said.

Judicial officials told Reuters reporter Ibrahim Dagher would be set free after charges of facilitating Mr. Karami's murder and violating state security were dropped for lack of evidence.

Mr. Karami was killed when a bomb ripped through his army helicopter on June 1. Another soldier, Elie Sleibi, is being held by Swedish authorities for questioning.

The administration insisted that the attack, in which 37 U.S. sailors died, was inadvertent and that the Saudi response was proper and prompt.

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Crown Prince receives nonviolence delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at the Royal Court Monday a delegation from the California-based Resource Centre for Nonviolence currently on a visit to Jordan.

The Crown Prince briefed the delegation on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Iran-Iraq war, stressing the need to end the fighting.

Prince Hassan also outlined Jordan's efforts to achieving a just and peaceful solution to the Middle East problem through an international peace conference to be attended by all parties concerned and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

The Crown Prince replied to questions from the delegation members. He also welcomed their interest in working in the U.S. to support peace efforts in the Middle East.

Crown Prince condoles Ammarin family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan condoled Monday the Ammarin family on the death of Salameh Marzouk Ammarin, the father of Parliament member Nazih Ammarin. The Crown Prince deputed his adviser Maj.-Gen. Mohammad Al Shobaki to convey his condolences.

Man in custody after killing sister in clash

AMMAN (J.T.) — A 21-year old man was in custody Monday pending interrogation in connection with the murder of his 31-year-old sister Sunday.

A police spokesman said that the man, identified only as AM killed his sister by stabbing her several times with a sharp knife following a violent quarrel between them.

The man, who is in the Armed Forces, returned home Sunday where he lives with his mother and sister, but found his mother alone.

According to police sources,

the man waited for his sister to return home and asked her where she had been all day. The sources said that the brother and sister quarrelled and the man took a knife and stabbed the girl. He later turned himself in at the Jabal Hussein police centre, admitting to the crime.

The public prosecutor and the director of the Jabal Hussein security centre were investigating, according to the source.

The body of the girl was taken to Jordan University Hospital for an autopsy.

Jordan to attend Arab economic council meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is taking part in the 43rd meeting of the Arab Economic and Social Council due to be held at the Arab League headquarters in Tunis August 30.

An announcement following a Cabinet meeting, said that Minis-

ter of Industry and Trade Rajah Muasher will lead Jordan's delegation to that meeting.

The meeting will be devoted to the implementation of the council's earlier meetings which focus on means of developing trade among Arab states.

Hammad Basin project to raise living standards

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian government will implement the first phase of the Hammad Basin project in the eastern desert regions of the Kingdom in the last quarter of 1987, the project director, Mohammad Al Shakhatreh, announced Monday.

He said that the project is designed to improve the living condition of the people in the basin area by helping them exploit the natural resources and increase their animal stock.

Dr. Shakhatreh said that the government began implementing a pilot project at the beginning of the year by carrying out the first phase at Rweishid, an area of 750,000 hectares, forming nearly 20.4 per cent of the total area of the Jordanian part of the Hammad Basin.

The whole Hammad area is divided among Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Syria. The four countries are cooperating in the basin project, but each country is implementing the project in its own section.

The government has prepared the basic needs for the project and made available the necessary funds, equipment, technicians, and manpower on this project, Dr. Shakhatreh pointed out.

The government, he said, will

consider the Rweishid region as a trial for carrying out the remainder of the Jordanian part of the project.

Dr. Shakhatreh said that the area is generally poor in vegetation due to insufficient rainfall, which averages 70 to 80 millimetres a year. The rain normally collects in the wadis and is used for pastureland.

At least 8.5 million cubic metres of water collect in the wadis of Hammad Basin annually, helping in the production of at least 52 tonnes of dry fodder for animal feed, Dr. Shakhatreh noted.

Dr. Shakhatreh said that the local population raises livestock estimated at 90,000 heads at present, of which five per cent are goats.

He also said that plans have been made for developing the natural resources in the basin. One plan involves the more efficient use of surface water to serve the needs of the people and their animals. The second entails the exploitation of underground water to irrigate land in the dry season. This involves drilling of four to six artesian wells to a depth of between 300 and 400 metres. These wells are expected to yield at least 48,000 cubic

metres of water annually, Dr. Shakhatreh noted.

The third plan, he said, aims to improve the pastureland to raise more animals and prevent soil erosion.

This plan aims at increasing the output of pastures from 110 kilograms per hectare to 250 kilograms annually.

The Hammad Basin will be planted with shrubs and the lands will be fenced off to prevent grazing for at least one year to allow vegetation to grow, Dr. Shakhatreh said.

He said that the fourth plan entails improving the development of animal wealth and aims at increasing the number and the production of livestock. The course, which is being attended by 78 teachers, has been organised by the social development centre in Tafleeh in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and the University of Jordan.

The four-day course is discussing basic concepts of children's growth and education and ways

The total cost of the Rweishid project is expected to reach JD 7 million and will be implemented within the current 1986-1990 five-year national development plan, Dr. Shakhatreh said.

He said that the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development will provide JD 1.9 million to finance the project.

Dr. Shakhatreh noted that the idea of developing the Hammad Basin dates back to a Jordanian proposal made in the early seventies and won approval from Arab states in 1975.

In 1979, the Arab Centre for the Study of Dry Regions and Arid Territories supplied \$2.2 million to finance the preparation for the project. The preparatory work was completed by 1983, according to Dr. Shakhatreh.

He said that Jordan's share of the basin is estimated at 36,720 square kilometres, nearly one fifth of the total Hammad Basin region. This basin constitutes nearly 42.7 per cent of the total area of the East Bank.

Dr. Shakhatreh said that 27,000 people now live in the Hammad Basin, of whom 14,200 are settled while the rest are bedouins.

These people depend mainly on animals for their livelihood.

Minister defends limits on degree equivalence

(Continued from page 1) commission and that the numbers of unemployed could be considerably higher.

Any country that respects itself would feel a responsibility to confront the problem and plan to tackle it from all its aspects," Dr. Assad said.

The minister said the decision was based on studies presented by the Ministry of Health and faculties of medicine urging higher requirements for medicine students.

"I would like to confirm that we have absolutely no intention to stop students from studying abroad," the minister stressed.

"If that was the intention we would have left it to other authorities to stop people from travelling abroad."

Asked whether there was a possibility that the law could be revoked before its implementation nearly four years from now, the minister said that if the present higher education council and himself were still in existence, the decision would be enacted after the necessary legislation. Referring to unemployment, the minister urged other ministries and government institutions to work together towards solving what he described as "a difficult socio-economic problem." Referring to his ministry's measure, Dr. Assad said: "I am ringing the bell (of warning) and taking the first

step."

studying in Jordanian universities and about 40,000 studying abroad in 50 countries and 250 universities.

In reply to a question, the minister denied that the measure was designed to serve the commercial interests of community colleges in the country. On the contrary, he said, the ministry has raised the requirement for admission in community colleges from a tawjihi average of 50 to 60 per cent.

He agreed, however, that the decision was taken based on "scientific studies and not public opinion."

At the outset of the press meeting, Dr. Musa Keilani, the gathering's organiser and director general of the Department of Press and Publications, quoted "banned magazines" which he said described the ministry's decision as "a violation of people's right to education and the Jordanian Constitution." Dr. Assad later dismissed the accusations as falsehoods.

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U.S. knew of Israel-Iran deal in '81'

(Continued from page 1) on Israel's role, while citing leading Israeli critic, Senator James McClure who argued the committee was protecting Israel at the expense of developing a complete account.

The Post report, which gives an overview of Israel-Iran relations,



Her Majesty Queen Noor inspects the restoration of mosaics on Mount Nebo Monday (Petra photo).

Queen inspects Madaba mosaics

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Monday visited several archaeological sites in Mount Nebo Monday to see the most recent mosaic findings and the work currently underway to preserve and restore these mosaics, according to a press release from the Office of Her Majesty the Queen.

Accompanied by the director general of the Department of Antiquities, director general of the Tourism Authority, and the

director of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation, Queen Noor was received at the site of Siyagha by the governor of Madaba and Father Michele Piccirillo of the Franciscan Archaeological Institute.

The Queen toured the base-

ment of Mount Nebo church, where arches were uncovered and restored this summer. She also met with students working on the restoration and preservation of mosaics found in the area.

Father Piccirillo directed the Queen to overcome difficulties in learning due to hearing, sight or other physical impairments.

Princess Basma inspected a training course for women working in rural areas and attended the final session of their training. The course was organised by the QASWF and attended by 30 participants, all local women from Tafleeh Governorate.

Women attending the course

have been taught methods of developing social, economic, agricultural, and health services, with special emphasis on the role of local rural women in this type of development.

RJ expects JD 4m profit after tough year in 1986

By Alistair Lyon
Reuters

AMMAN — The national carrier Royal Jordanian Airline, due to start going private in October, expects to move into the black this year after losing JD 1.78 million in 1986.

Nasir Aryne, vice president for corporate planning, in an interview with Reuters, forecast a net profit of JD 4 million on the basis of the first seven months' results, excluding foreign exchange profits or losses.

He said part of this would be proceeds from the sale to British Caledonian of one of the airline's two Boeing 747s.

The rest would derive from operating profit, projected at JD 1.3 million this year, and non-operating profit, mainly from handling services to foreign airlines flying to Jordan.

Royal Jordanian, which changed its name from Alia eight months ago, made a net loss of JD 1.78 million in 1986, company figures show.

Passenger traffic rose slightly

to 652,724 in January-July from 647,493 in the same period of 1986, while seat factor rose 6.3 per cent to 55.8 and load factor 4.4 per cent to 50.6.

Passenger traffic from the United States grew 13.3 per cent after a two-year drop, Aryne said. "We also had good growth of 11.5 per cent to the Far East, but there is still no turnaround in Middle East traffic, down 17.9 per cent."

The North American market is vital to the airline, providing more than a third of its business. Munib Touqan, the airline's vice-president for public relations, told Reuters: "Reagan hurt us last year by listing the Middle East as a high risk because of

terrorism."

The airline is gradually replacing its ageing Boeing 707s and 727s with European Airbuses. It currently has one Boeing 747 and eight Lockheed TriStars in its fleet of 19 aircraft serving 42 cities around the world.

Touqan said he expected a decision this year on whether to buy McDonnell Douglas MD-11s or Airbus A-310s for long routes.

"We are shooting to open routes to Montreal, New Delhi and Calcutta this year, and maybe Rio de Janeiro via Africa," he said.

Aryne said new routes next year might include Manila and Jakarta, and extensions to Australia or Japan were possible.

The 23-year-old company plans a partial privatisation in October by selling 10 per cent of its shares to employees at concessionary rates, with a further 30 per cent to be sold to Jordanians later.

"The aim is to gain mobility needed to cope with changes in the industry," Touqan said.

Expert advocates administrative reform

By a Jordan Times
Staff Reporter

under secretaries and the heads of various government departments, was inaugurated by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Sunday.

In his paper, "Reform of Administration and Legislation," Dr. Hbaish pointed to loopholes in the present civil service system which creates problems for efficiency in public administration.

Fawzi Hbaish, director of the Lebanese civil employment office, said such a body would be of "paramount necessity" to achieve administrative reform in Jordan.

Dr. Hbaish, who has written several books on administrative development, made this suggestion on the second day of a specialised conference on the role of top level management in administrative reform.

The meeting, which groups all

ministers have witnessed a flight of qualified people and a lack of coordination.

Dr. Hbaish charged that salaries were insufficient, that employees do not get sufficient training, that their work is not properly supervised, and that favouritism is prevalent in government employment.

He noted that government departments have low labour productivity. He said that government

Prince Abdullah opens art show

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah opened an art exhibition by Mohammad Al Keswani at the Housing Bank Gallery Monday. On display at the month-long exhibition are 40 oil paintings representing Arab culture, lifestyle and the environment in Jordan. The opening ceremony was attended by a number of Department of Culture and Arts officials, Arab and foreign diplomats and those interested in the art movement in Jordan.

JORDAN WELFARE LOTTERY

Ordinary issue No. 349



Drawing of: August 17, 1987

Winning Tickets	
Holder of ticket No. 09155	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 800 each wins JD 80
Holder of ticket No. 09156 09165 09255 00155 19155	09154 09145 09055 08155 59155
Holder of ticket No. 48012	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 400 each wins JD 40
Holder of ticket No. 25317	48013 48022 48112 49012 58012
Holder of ticket No. 03694	48011 48002 48912 47012 38012
Holder of ticket No. 34919	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 200 each wins JD 20
Holder of ticket No. 33932	25318 25327 25417 26317 35317
Holder of ticket No. 51825	25316 25307 25217 24317 15317
Holder of ticket No. 44769	Ten consolation prizes totalling

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

جورنال عربى يومى مطبوع باللغة الإنجليزية من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية.

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Telephone: 667171-6, 670141-4

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Closing ranks

FOR ALL appearances, Iran has dramatically raised the stakes in the Gulf war by planting mines in some of the most sensitive and crowded areas of the strategic waterway and by issuing open threats that it could "sow mines like seeds" in the region's waters. With Saturday's mine explosion which blew an unsuspecting supply boat to bits off the coast of the United Arab Emirates, world attention is now focused on which unfortunate vessel will be the next victim in Iran's vicious game and what the U.S., Western Europe and the Soviet Union — all with declared commitments to protect the freedom of navigation in the Gulf — will do to avert the threat. In the bargain, the real issue at the heart of the region's problem — that of finding a peaceful settlement to the almost-seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war — seems to be often overlooked. That appears to be precisely the Iranian goal. By diverting international attention from the actual Iran-Iraq conflict to the hazards of navigation in the Gulf, Iran is trying to preempt any serious U.N. move to implement Security Council Resolution 598 calling for an immediate ceasefire and peaceful negotiations to end the war. Tehran may think it has no interest whatsoever in heeding the U.N. call, or responding positively to any other effort at mediating the conflict, for the simple reason that the fanatic Iranian regime would only be inviting domestic turmoil and uprising against religious oppression and economic hardships at home. By the same token, the repeated Iranian threats, war cries and pledges to continue fighting until victory should also be seen as aimed at internal consumption in Iran as a diversionary tactic to keep the fanatics firmly in power in Tehran.

The net result of all this is a rising feeling of despair in the Arab World. The only light at the end of the tunnel seems to be the scheduled meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Tunis on Aug. 23. However, judging from our past experiences, one tends to be sceptical about the outcome of the meeting unless it is followed by a wider gathering of Arab leaders of the highest level. The gravity of the situation in the Gulf which leaves the region wide open for superpower meddling, and the Arab desire for peace in the Gulf warrant an Arab summit. Never before has the Arab situation been so grave or the dangers confronting the Arab World been so clear; the only answer lies in unambiguous Arab action with a united voice and strategy.

It is time for the all Arab states to realize the gravity of the threat posed by the regime in Tehran and close their ranks against Iran. It is time for the Arab World to bury its differences and take decisive actions to counter the present danger. Any hesitation on the part of any Arab states could prove disastrous for all Arab states.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Administration — a case for reform

A four-day seminar on the role of higher administrative officials in promoting public administration service in the country opened in Amman Sunday. Its aim is to develop government agencies and various departments in such a manner as to offer better service to the public. Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, who opened the seminar, expressed the government's keenness on achieving this end and referred to the work of the Royal Commission for Administrative Reform in this respect. The prime minister pointed to the importance of job description for defining the work of the head of an administrative department and underlined the need for the head of department to dedicate his time and effort for promoting the work of his department in a practical manner and in the service of public interest. Mr. Rifai urged the heads of departments taking part in the seminar to introduce measures by which the work of their offices will be made easier and simpler without infringing on regulations and laws. He said a government office should be able to have easy contacts with other institutions and also with the local community and that the head of the department should be a creative element and serve as an example for his staff. Mr. Rifai urged the participants who represent various government departments to take extra care in protecting and developing public funds, a tendency that reflects a person's sense of national belonging. Mr. Rifai expressed hope that the seminar would yield fruitful results and help towards the success of the Kingdom's national development plans.

Al Dustour: Integrated effort

PRIME Minister Zaid Rifai Sunday presented facts about the country's needs and the principles it relies on to achieve development in all fields. Mr. Rifai, who addressed heads of various government departments and key figures in public administration, stressed that administrative development means an integrated effort on the part of all concerned with the purpose of raising the standard of performance and for the sake of coping with modern trends in public administration and the management of government business. The four-day seminar, which the prime minister opened Sunday, can be considered as complementary to the work initiated by the Royal Commission for Administrative Reform. This commission had earlier conducted a comprehensive study of the civil service system in the country and submitted proposals for its development and its modernisation. In his address before the participants in the seminar, Mr. Rifai put forward a number of points on which he said this seminar was expected to dwell and to reach results. These results would lead to laying down a programme for conducting a process of measurement and assessment of the state's financial and human resources prior to introducing reform.

Sawt Al Shaab: Continuous process

PRIME Minister Zaid Rifai opened a seminar on higher administration in Amman on Sunday attended by heads of government departments and government institutions. The seminar paves the way for the introduction of reform and modern methods and techniques designed to promote government business at all levels. In his address, the prime minister tackled a number of questions to which, he said, heads of different departments must give priority. The topics which Mr. Rifai tackled at the meeting emerged after detailed studies and surveys and after the government received several proposals. Administrative development is an integrated process designed to raise the standard of efficiency of government departments and ministries making them capable of coping with the needs of the social and economic development of Jordan. Government departments should be developed to handle the needs in the country and development is a continuous process which requires modernisation all the time.

The View from Second Circle

Freedom and education always triumph

By Rami G. Khouri

OLIVER North and Nasreddin Al Assad would not, at first thought, appear to have very much in common, besides a natural dignity and an impressive demeanor that is part of the reason they have both impacted upon their respective societies in a manner that has caused quite a stir. Oliver North's secret operations vis-a-vis Iran, the American hostages and the contraband in Nicaragua have raised serious questions about the relationship of the executive and legislative branches of government in the United States.

Nasreddin Al Assad, the Jordanian minister of higher education, lacks North's dramatic edge — but his ministry's recent decision on not recognising some university degrees earned abroad by Jordanians raises the same sorts of questions about relationships among public powers and the public itself in Jordan.

The Ministry of Higher Education decreed recently that it would not recognise the degree of Jordanians who went to foreign universities if they had not achieved a high enough result on the secondary school tawjihi examination to permit them to follow the same course of study in Jordan. The issue has raised quite a fuss in the country, and people have put forward assorted arguments for and against the decision. I am against it, but for reasons of principle and philosophy more than for practical matters related to whether or not the government should discourage university students in order that we might have more Jordanian plumbers, street cleaners and advanced countries. And we have too many graduates with specialisations they cannot easily apply to job opportunities in Jordan.

But the answer is not to resort to emphasising one's grade on the tawjihi examination, nor to discourage students from going to foreign universities.

Despite the erratic quality of education some students receive abroad, I find it hard to believe that our government seriously thinks that we solve our problems by educating our people less. We have to maintain faith in the free market system and the principle of personal freedom of choice which have served the development of Jordan well during the past six and a half decades of statehood. Unemployed graduates will work as taxi drivers and waiters if they have no other choice, and it strikes me as a good thing to have university educated workers in more fields of the economy. There is need for more university graduates in the police force, tourism and transport, the civil service and social services, to mention only some sectors that come to mind.

To consciously classify people and compartmentalise society into those who should or should not study abroad, or should or should not go to university, is to veer towards a Big Brother mentality that is frightening, and more suited to totalitarian states than to our own country.

There is a role for the government in tackling some of the problems of unemployment and a mismatch between labour supply and demand. The first is to concentrate public sector resources on a national guidance and career counselling system, which would give high school students the information they need in order to be able, with their parents, to make rational decisions about their future education and work plans.

Another is to allow the establishment of private universities, and to concentrate the government's role on assuring minimum

standards of quality, rather than on providing the education itself. The example of primary and secondary schools in Amman is instructive: they provide a better quality education than the government schools, they generate jobs, and they keep students in the country. Private universities should have the incentive to serve their students better, both in instructing them and in guiding them towards appropriate careers.

Yet another is to improve the quality of vocational training programmes, so that graduates are sought after and paid well. And the most important thing the government can do, perhaps, is to accept the fact that if we want to maintain the right to work in other Arab countries and send back over JD 400 million a year in remittances, we have to keep our labour market open and thereby live with an inflow of cheaper labour to fill unskilled jobs.

The government should not be expected to have all the answers to any country's problems or challenges: but when a government feels the need to act it should do so only after a process of meaningful consultation with the people it seeks to serve. We will meet our challenges as a country, and as a broader Arab nation, when we accept the fact that free and educated people always triumph, while those whose education is restricted and personal freedoms curtailed inevitably end up in a perpetual cycle of mediocrity, disinterest and lassitude.

I would have thought that what we needed today to confront our enormous challenges are more people who have been taught to think for themselves, to be creative, to be original and to be dynamic. The challenge which the Ministry of Higher Education should face up to is this: improve Jordanian universities, and turn out thousands of graduates who could, in turn, improve secondary school education, and civic consciousness, and the many other things which we seek to improve by using our minds more, rather than less.

New phase in Jewish politics in the US: Can it herald a turn for Mideast peace?

By Maxim Ghilan

DURING the first 40 years of Israel's existence, American Jewry has been both the greatest ally for the Israelis and the greatest obstacle to the growth of true Israeli democracy. Unconditional approval of all Israeli political decisions, including wars, and a complicated network of mutual advantages and inter-relationships have gradually altered the character of the largest Jewish diaspora community from a source of strength to a source of funds and self-justification.

Statistically, there are about six million American Jews. In effect, about three million, or half, have integrated fully into the American nation and have stopped dealing with Jewish and Israeli affairs. American-Jewish leaders estimate that only about three million are still, for all practical purposes, national Jews, and that of those, just about 5,000 are active on a full-time basis in public Jewish and Zionist affairs.

Thanks to arrangements made in the framework of the so-called United Jewish Appeal, all monies collected from American Jews get pooled together: two-thirds is then channelled to Israeli and Zionist funds and one-third to the "federations," that is, to local community activities. This means that American Jews cannot withhold part of their donation in order to criticise or protest Israeli and Zionist organisation of American policies. Should they do so, they would penalise their own community charities and suffer the opprobrium of fellow Jewish notables. The only way of reacting is therefore political by creating groups and political action movements.

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that Zionist and Jewish affairs intertwined and became identical in the minds of most American Jews. In fact, most local Jewish activities are also active in Zionist affairs and praised as such in and by Israel.

It took 30 years or so for an independent grass-roots organisation to appear, which criticised — very mildly and carefully — both Israel and the American Jewish establishment. That organisation, Breira ("Alternative"), created in 1973, was strategically torpedoed several years later by right-wing and middle-of-the-road Jewish forces in the U.S.

After Breira, the next step in the disengagement of a Jewish fringe from the almost cannibalistic political relationship that exists between Israel and the American diaspora was the holding of a conference for a new Jewish agenda, in December 1981 in Washington, D.C. The conference, attended by about 700 people, criticised Breira's experience and came to the conclusion that what was needed was not a group dealing exclusively with Israeli-Middle East problems, i.e. not a single-issue group, but rather a multi-issue movement confronting such problems as feminism, gay rights, social issues, the relationship between Jews and Blacks or Hispanics in the United States, as well as nuclear disarmament and U.S. foreign and domestic policy.

In short, what was created in 1981 was a progressive Jewish grass-roots organisation. Jews in the U.S. have, of course, a long-standing liberal and left-wing tradition; even the third-generation move rightwards of a considerable segment of the Jewish American community has failed to eliminate very powerful left-

NEW JEWISH AGENDA NEWSLETTER



"I THINK WE'RE ALL SET.
THAT'S 2 LIBERALS,
2 SOCIALIST-ZIONISTS,
2 NON-ZIONISTS,
2 RADICAL FEMINISTS,
2 ORTHODOX, 2 SECULARISTS,
2 BUNDISTS, 2 ANARCHISTS..."

centre influences. In mainstream politics, for example, most Jews have traditionally voted for the Democratic ticket.

As for the more marginal (that is, radical) America scene, affluent Jews funded and helped about every conceivable progressive cause: refraining only, until the early 1980s, from funding and supporting Israeli and Jewish non-Zionist and anti-Occupation activities.

Thus, upon new Jewish agenda's creation, there was, here too, an overwhelming majority inside the new progressive group that refused to become involved in real criticism of Israel and in support of the real non-Zionist Jewish opposition.

Change during Lebanon war

All this changed after Sharon ordered Israeli troops to invade Lebanon in June 1982. Soon after, new Jewish agenda placed an ad in *The New York Times*, signed by 600 personalities, including 40 rabbis, protesting the Israeli invasion.

Still, when in November 1982 the Agenda adopted its first national platform, clearly missing among the 18 plans were recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinians as well as acceptance of the "two-states" solution. At about that time, the far smaller yet more consistent USA chapters of the IJPU (International Jewish Peace Union) in Washington, D.C. The conference, attended by about 700 people, criticised Breira's experience and came to the conclusion that what was needed was not a group dealing exclusively with Israeli-Middle East problems, i.e. not a single-issue group, but rather a multi-issue movement confronting such problems as feminism, gay rights, social issues, the relationship between Jews and Blacks or Hispanics in the United States, as well as nuclear disarmament and U.S. foreign and domestic policy.

But this was only a small part of the developments that pushed agenda in the right direction. The disgusting and almost total support of most major Jewish organisations for the Lebanon war and for Sharon and Begin evoked anger and determination among agenda members to present American Jewry with a real alternative. It must be remembered that those were the days when American Jewish Congress

and other federation leaders were being flown by Sharon in helicopters over the occupied West Bank and toured through southern Lebanon; and in which the World Jewish Congress, once the liberal creation of the late Dr. Nahum Goldmann, decided to allocate almost half of its executive seats to members of the Zionist organisation, thus eliminating itself from the role of major representative of all non-Zionist as well as Zionist diaspora Jews.

In June 1983, NJA sponsored a 15-city tour in the U.S. of Davar correspondent (and Zionist dove) Danny Rubenstein, who has covered the West Bank critically since 1987. In August 1983, NJA sent its first "peace tour to Israel and the West Bank." In November of that year, agenda went one step further by calling for a freeze of Jewish settlement on the West Bank.

In April 1984, agenda cosponsored a tour of 20 cities by Halhoul's deposed and expelled Mayor, Mohammad Milhem (later to become a PLO Executive member) and by Citizens' Rights Movement Knesset Member and former Israeli army chief educational officer Mordechai ("Moraleh") Bur-On. Simultaneously, in June NJA sponsored the first "Jewish Perspectives on Economic Justice" conference. And in August 1984, NJA sponsored a 10-member Jewish fact-finding mission to Nicaragua, headed by two rabbis, to investigate the Anti-Defamation League's charges of antisemitism there, and concluded that the Sandinista government in fact did not discriminate against IJPU activists.

It was also decided to encourage, even help, agenda activities in the hope of educating the right-wing fringe of agenda to more positive views, through actual joint action.

But this was only a small part of the developments that pushed agenda in the right direction. The disgusting and almost total support of most major Jewish organisations for the Lebanon war and for Sharon and Begin evoked anger and determination among agenda members to present American Jewry with a real alternative. It must be remembered that those were the days when American Jewish Congress

settlement in the occupied territories and of continuous brutality and repression. NJA held its national conference in Los Angeles July 9-12, 1987, on the UCLA campus. About 250 delegates from all over the American continent and another 150 agenda members from California participated in meeting which featured a very rich programme and cost more than \$100,000.

Both religious and secular, left-wing fringe types and business men, were present, representing the 4,000 agenda members comprising 49 active and two dormant branches. The convention passed resolutions on the struggle against anti-Semitism and anti-Arab racism in the U.S.; in support of disarmament and detente; on the legitimate rights of Soviet Jews; on promoting social and economic justice at home and abroad; on the need for synagogue-guests to refugees from Central America; lesbian and gay rights; feminism and the Jewish family.

The NJA's preoccupations were summed up by agenda's national director, David Coyne, who asked: "Do our traditional Jewish commitments to pursue peace and social justice still count for something real in world affairs? If yes, we must work for it."

Middle East changes

Concerning the Middle East, the pace was set by three presentations: one by Hurwitz on the Algiers PNC; another by Philadelphia Agenda branch's Hilda Silverstein on the fact-finding trip to Tunis and meetings with Arafat and Abu Mazen; and a third by Maxim Ghilan on the contacts held between Israeli and Palestinian Jews, Jews and Arabs.

An outstanding role in the change of mind of the more right-wing fringes of agenda was played by several presentations by Harvard scholar and former member of Arafat's personal Cabinet, Afif Safieh, who virtually charmed the audience with his analysis and conquered them by concluding his last presentation with the words: "With enemies such as these (agenda members), who needs friends?"

As a result of these trips and of contacts with more radical groups and elements, such as the IJPU, and on a background of increased

Indeed, at the NJA conference, the IJPU, through Maxim Ghilan, offered to transmit and support agenda's observations, proposals and concerns both before the international and North American NGO bodies.

Upon the closing day of the conference, however, when it came to a vote concerning the resolutions elaborated by the co-chairs and various task forces, it was obvious that a small revolution had occurred in the minds of this audience: The meeting voted — 198 for, 3 against, and 9 abstentions — in favour of a strategy paper that:

— Demands mutual recognition of national Israeli and Palestinian rights;

— Explicitly mentions the two-state solution as the way to self-determination;

— Supports the participation of the PLO in the peace process as the "internationally recognised representative of the Palestinian people";

— Supports an international peace conference "under U.N. auspices, with the participation of Israel and the PLO, on an equal basis, and the U.S. and USSR"; and

— Supports the right to religious freedom in Israel for both Jews and non-Jews.

Peace contacts and ... Vanunu

In separate resolutions, the NJA voted for cooperation and work with peace activists, Jewish and Arab, in order to build a Middle East peace movement in the U.S.; decided to work with all sectors of the Israeli peace camp; to participate in the international NGOs on the Question of Palestine, both on the North American and international levels; and to support Israel facing criminal charges for having held peaceful meetings with representatives of the PLO.

(The NGO resolution was significant, since just a month ago agenda had decided not to participate in the Coordination Committee of North American NGOs dealing with the Question of Palestine. North American IJPU heads, who had pressed the agenda members to participate, were elected instead to the North American NGO committee; the IJPU will now be represented there by Dr. Jonathan Boyarin.)

It

Extended excavations confirm Aqaba's past as a flourishing port

This is the first part of a two-part article

Text and photos
by Rami G. Khouri

Special to the Jordan Times

AFTER an initial exploratory season last year sank a few deep probes that confirmed the remains of a medieval Arab town at Aqaba, an extensive season of excavation earlier this year has unearthed substantial and extensive remains of a walled town that existed along the Red Sea shoreline for some 500 years. The Aqaba dig, administered jointly by the University of Chicago and the Jordanian Department of Antiquities, was headed by Dr. Donald Whitcomb of the University of Chicago's Oriental Institute.

He told the Jordan Times in an interview here recently that this year's work has confirmed the broad historical outline of the site: a walled town which existed from the very early Islamic period in the first half of the seventh century, and seems to have ended its organized urban life in the early 12th century, perhaps as a result of being sacked by the Crusaders. In between, ancient Aqaba, or Ayla, flourished for several centuries as a dynamic trading port which was in contact with Iraq, Egypt, Syria, Yemen and China.

"Besides the value of locating the ancient town and learning about its history, probably the most important discovery we have made," Dr. Whitcomb said, "was the widespread trading network which Aqaba was a part of."

The town, according to the archaeological and architectural evidence, seems to have enjoyed its period of maximum prosperity in the Abbasid era (750-969 A.D.), though it continued to exist, albeit at a more modest level, during the Fatimid period (969-1171 A.D.). These periods are not very well represented throughout the rest of the land of modern Jordan; architectural and archaeological remains suggest that the Abbasid and Fatimid periods in central and north Jordan were characterised by small-scale, locally-oriented settlements of modest farmers and villagers, lacking both substantial urbanism and large-scale regional or international trade. In the preceding (Umayyad) and succeeding (Ayyubid/Mamluke) eras, most of Jordan flourished, with extensive urbanism, sophisticated, widespread agriculture and much regional and international trade.

Therefore, the new picture of Aqaba as a flourishing port city during the Abbasid/Fatimid era, when the rest of the land of Jordan was passing through a period of relative stagnation, promises to shed considerable new light on local and regional history in the Medieval Islamic centuries.

Visitors to the site, in an open sandy lot along the beachfront across the street from the Miramar Hotel and the JETT bus station in Aqaba, will be struck first by the towers and the extensive city walls. By the end of the season, over 80 metres of city walls were cleared, including four towers and the town's main entrance gate. The layout of the walls and several internal streets suggest that ancient Ayla measured around 160 by 120 metres.

The city gate was excavated to a depth of 4.5 metres, but its street level and foundations were not reached as the excavators had to stop digging because their trenches were filling up with fresh water from the underground water table. The availability of good sweet water so close to the surface of the earth was one reason why Aqaba was inhabited so many times in antiquity. The city gate was rebuilt several times, each time becoming smaller and more flimsy; thus, it encapsulates the history of the town itself, which gradually declined over time.

The towers were entered from



The two towers flanking the main gate



Multi-sprouted steatite stone lamps, indicating trade links with the area of Yemen

inside the city walls via a door through the city wall, and appear to be divided into small store rooms. They have no arrow slits and appear to have served more a decorative than a defensive function. One theory Dr. Whitcomb is exploring is that the early Islamic builders of the first town at Aqaba simply copied the towered walls that were so common in this area during the Byzantine period.

The earliest history of the excavated town is particularly important, though still not fully pieced together. There are many late Byzantine artifacts (pottery, glass and stone pieces) from the earliest levels of Ayla, from around the start of the seventh century A.D., or perhaps the very end of the sixth century; though Dr. Whitcomb doubts there was a late Byzantine town established at this time, due to the precarious security situation in the area when the Byzantine empire was in a rather unstable condition. It is more likely that a Byzantine town already existed somewhere nearby, and the site now being excavated was established by the young Islamic forces during the Ayyubid/Mamluke periods.

We know from historical sources that in 630 A.D. the Prophet Mohammad signed a treaty with the Bishop of Aqaba, who had travelled to Tabuk (now in northern Saudi Arabia) to sign the accord, which allowed the nascent Muslim forces to pass through Aqaba. There was probably Muslim presence at Aqaba as of 630 A.D., and Dr. Whitcomb feels the first walled settlement started as a fortified military camp, or *mistr* (plural: *amsar*). This would have been a particularly strategic *mistr* for the young Muslim armies as they planned



The main gate, showing traces of earlier arch which was made smaller towards the end of the city's life



Excavating medieval Ayla's "pavilion building," which may have been a prominent person's home or a public building

Kuwaitis are turning away from the sea

By John Rice
The Associated Press

KUWAIT — The sails of a merchant ship are the emblem of this little seaside country, which grew up around a natural harbour as a centre of trading, fishing and pearl diving.

But after 40 years of oil wealth, life at sea holds little allure for the heirs of Kuwait's legendary sailors.

"That black gold turned things upside down," says Khalid Shafeen Alghanim, a veteran sailor. The son and grandson of seafaring men, he went to sea at the age of 15 in 1929, some 20 years before the oil boom began.

Kuwait's still own fleets of great ships. The 11 government-owned tankers which eventually will be guarded by the U.S. Navy on voyages up the Gulf are half of the largest tanker fleet in the Arab World.

But few of the men aboard those ships — or other Kuwaiti vessels — are Kuwaitis.

Not a single Kuwaiti works aboard any of the 17 trawlers owned by the state-owned United Fisheries of Kuwait, either as captain or crewman, said Faisal M. Al Shatti, the company's assistant managing director.

Offices of the state-owned Kuwait Oil Tanker Co., which runs the U.S.-protected tankers are filled with veteran British sea captains.

Indians and Egyptians dominate the offices of private shipping agencies.

Kuwait's 400 commercial fishing boat owners hire their crews from Egypt and India, although some still accompany their boats out to sea.

"When the oil is completely finished, the young Kuwaitis will starve," complained Alghanim.

With an estimated 200 years of oil left in the ground, few Kuwaitis worry about their next meal. But most maintain a love for the sea — more as a place for recreation than as a source of livelihood.

"All the Kuwaitis are fishermen," said Shatti. Many own boats for sport fishing.

He said Kuwaitis "look at it (the sea) as a source of food. It's very essential to Kuwait."

But he said fishing is a very hard job. Our parents and grandparents had to suffer a lot.

After the discovery of oil, people switched to oil-related jobs because the work was easier and the money was far better, said Bader Nasser, Kuwaiti fishing boat owner.

Most Kuwaitis think they've suffered enough from the hard life at sea, Nasser said. "Most of the big families lost boats to the sea. They lost their men."

Kuwait's port was a centre for the British East India Company in the late 18th century, briefly eclipsing Basra in southern Iraq.

Pearl divers once brought wealth to the country, making as many as 120 dives a day as deep as 20 metres without oxygen tanks to oyster banks along the Kuwaiti and Saudi coasts.

But artificial pearls and easier money stopped the industry, which reportedly employed more than 10,000 men working from 800 boats at the turn of this century.

Nasser said he started as a sport fisherman who learned the fishing grounds of the northern Gulf and went into business to profit from his knowledge. He employs Indians and Egyptians to tend his fish traps and nets.

Foreign shipping workers, speaking on condition of anonymity, said they had great difficulty finding Kuwaitis willing to undertake long voyages aboard merchant vessels.

Those that did, they said, often request transfer to shore duty as soon as they are married.

"When we used to sail, we needed about 10 months away from our wives and children," Alghanim said. "We didn't take care for our wives and children. We took more care of our ships, cleaning and repairing them."

Living with Arctic wolves could be real fun

National Geographic

WASHINGTON — L. David Mech flopped on his belly on an iceberg and whined as loud as he could, trying to attract the attention of a nearby pack of white wolves.

"With my heavily insulated wind suit, face mask, and sunglasses, I'm not sure I really resembled a seal," he wrote in the May National Geographic. "But one of the inquisitive wolves approached within 150 feet, and that was thrill enough for me."

Mech is a wolf biologist for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. His regular job is studying wolves in Minnesota, where he has radio-tagged hundreds of them and observed them from the air since 1968.

Wild pack

But until last year, neither he nor anyone else knows of had an opportunity to live with a wild pack and get a feel for the way it functions. It was "the highlight of a lifetime," Mech writes.

He and fellow Minnesotan Jim Bradenburg, a veteran wolf photographer, found the wolves on Nebraska-size Ellesmere Island, near Greenland, hundreds of miles north of Hudson Bay, more than 1,000 miles from the nearest city.

Their contacts were made easier by the wolves' relatively small fear of people, presumably because the wolves haven't been harassed by hunters. In the barren polar regions of the high Arctic, game is so scarce and conditions are so severe — darkness, cloaks, land and sea for almost four months of the year — that even the Inuit seldom hunt the inland areas.

During their two visits to Ellesmere, in spring and summer, Mech and Bradenburg used every means they could think of to win the wolves' acceptance.

Whenever they seemed to gain a degree of it, they tried to prolong the interaction, seeking to reinforce the wolves' developing trust.

After several days and nights, the wolves began to take the men for granted. But real acceptance didn't come until the second visit, when the pack had grown so indifferent to Mech and Bradenburg that they left their pups outside their den with no adults on guard.

Seizing the opportunity to get even closer to the wolves, the men moved their tent within a



quarter mile of the den. This posed some logistical problems. "Wolves are relentless raiders, so we had to cache all our food in a rock pile away from the tent," Mech writes. "When we were in residence at camp, we had little trouble keeping these sociable wolves at bay by simulating their doglike barking."

To ward off wolves when they were away from camp, Mech and Bradenburg built tall rock Cairns near the tent and flew plastic streamers from them.

Despite these precautions, "Mech writes, "when we were away visiting the wolves at the den, their hunting parties, passing our camp, stopped off to chew the side of my backpack and strew our toilet tissue over the tundra. They urinated on our rock piles."

Once, from his lookout above the den, Mech watched four wolves attack the tent. After a few minutes of tugging and yanking, one of them pulled out his sleeping bag. It took a loud, sharp hoot from him to drive the marauders away.

Before long, the men identified

all the adult pack members individually and gave them names based on their sex and appearance, such as Scruffy, Mom, Shaggy, and the Lone Ranger. The pack leader was called simply the alpha male.

As time went on, Mech and Bradenburg learned a great deal about the lives of the wolves. They confirmed that there is a social order, and it is the higher-ranking animals that breed. Offspring may stay with the pack four years or longer.

The pack's routine resembles that of wolves anywhere: sleep, bouts of play and social interaction, a daily hunt by most adults, and feeding the pups whenever possible.

In play fighting, the pups test and hone their competitive skills. "Although pack functioning seems a model of cooperation, especially during the tranquil summer period, the basic selfish, aggressive spirit of every living thing lurks constantly beneath," Mech writes.

At no time is this more evident than when the wolves make a kill. Mech and Bradenburg had the

extraordinary opportunity to witness and photograph the pack's killing of three musk-ox calves.

After the kill, Mech writes, "Frenzy fell away from the wolves, and they became intent and businesslike. No greetings. No socialising. They reminded me of firemen springing into action to put out a fire."

Within two days, not a shred of hair or bone was left at the kills. "The pack had devoured or cached some 300 pounds of prey, and much of it was already transferred to the growing wolf pups," Mech writes. "For days the pack delivered food to the pups from the caches, and the pups grew and changed noticeably."

The white Arctic wolf is one of about 17 subspecies of gray wolf that remain in North America. Amid persecution and loss of habitat, the wolf, once plentiful from coast to coast and south into Mexico, has made its stand in the north woods and Arctic tundra. Canada has some 50,000 wolves. There are 4,000 to 6,000 in Alaska, 1,200 in Minnesota, and a few elsewhere in the United States.

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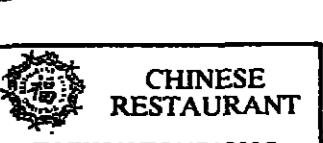
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S.Korea accepts IOC latest compromise for 1988 Olympics

Seoul's approval is conditional on Pyongyang dropping demand to co-host games

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — South Korea notified the International Olympic Committee (IOC) on Monday that it accepts the committee's latest proposal for allowing North Korea to stage some events of the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

Kim Chong-Ha, president of the South Korean National Olympic Committee said he accepted the IOC proposal made at the fourth round of talks between sports officials of South and North Korea in Lausanne, Switzerland, July 14-16. Kim did not give further details.

South Korean sports officials said Kim's reply was made on condition that North Korea drop its demand to be a co-host of the Seoul Olympics and that it participate in the games unconditionally.

After the July meeting, IOC President Antonio Samaranch made what he called the IOC's final mediation proposal, letting North Korea stage women's volleyball, in addition to events

offered earlier — table tennis, archery, one preliminary round of soccer and a 100-kilometre cycling road race.

Samaranch asked both Koreas to respond to the proposal in writing, preferably before Sept. 17, one year before the start of the 1988 Olympics.

North Korea said last week it had sent a reply to the IOC reducing its demand that it be given eight sports of the 1988 Seoul Olympics, and would settle for five full sports and part of another.

North Korea insisted, however, that one of the full sports be the soccer tournament.

North Korea also demanded that a separate Olympic organizing committee be set up under its control, that separate opening and closing ceremonies be held in its capital and that it be given a share of television revenue.

North Korea has made similar demands in the past, but Seoul turned them down, saying they ran counter to the IOC charter.

South Korea also has insisted that if events are staged in the North, the North Koreans must allow free cross-border travel by 30,000 to 40,000 "Olympic family members," including athletes, sports officials and journalists.

Officials consider action after English soccer fan violence

LONDON (AP) — English soccer officials have said they were considering what action to take following fan violence that marred the opening day of the country's new league season.

Fifty-six people were arrested in public order and criminal damage offences before, during and after the English Fourth Division match on Saturday between Scarborough and Wolverhampton Wanderers.

The blame for the violence at Scarborough's first ever professional match — the Yorkshire Club joined the league this season — was directed firmly against Wolverhampton backers. Forty of those arrested were from the visiting team.

"We are determined to be seen to be taking action quickly when events like this occur," Football Association Secretary Ted Croker said Sunday. "We will consider any reasonable action to contain such hooligans."

Croker declined to spell out what punishment Wolverhampton might incur but football

1 injured, over 100 arrested in Dutch soccer hooliganism

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands (AP) — One soccer fan was injured and more than 100 were arrested Sunday on the first day of the new Dutch soccer season, police said.

In the aftermath of the Honour Division match between PSV Eindhoven and EC Den Bosch, Eindhoven supporters hurled stones at a train carrying fans of the visiting Den Bosch team, police spokesman Henk Achten said.

Achten said one Den Bosch supporter was injured. He said details of the injury were not known.

Eindhoven police arrested some 50 supporters of the home team, who were released later Sunday pending charges, Achten said.

PSV won its first match of the season 6-1.

In Tilburg, 25 kilometres west of Eindhoven, 69 supporters of visiting Feyenoord of Rotterdam were arrested before and after the match between Feyenoord and Tilburg's Willem II team.

Tilburg police spokesman Henk Boelens said that 62 of them were apprehended when they threw two escorting police officers from a bus that was taking them from the soccer stadium to the railway station. Seven others were arrested before the match after they had smashed the windshields of a number of parked cars.

No injuries were reported in the Tilburg violence, police said.

Those arrested in Tilburg were released after several hours, Boelens said.

Feyenoord defeated Willem II 3-2.

Matthew will receive an assortment of power tools, three roundtrip air fares to any destination in the continental United States, a video camera, a clock and other prizes for his victory.

Brian Drinkwater, 14, won a \$5,000 college scholarship with his victory in the senior division.

He guided his sleek racer down the sloping, 291-metre Derby

downs track ahead of two others in the senior division's championship heat.

There were 79 youngsters competing in the senior division, with competitors ranging in age from 12 to 16.

The competition drew an estimated 15,000 spectators.

11-year-old returns to basics for soap box derby win

AKRON, Ohio (AP) — Eleven-year-old Matthew Margules and his dad tried the latest in gravity racer technology. But then they returned to basics and the result was a victory Sunday in the 50th All-American Soap Box Derby.

The boy said he didn't know how he managed to beat 88 other junior racers, ages 9 to 12, for the Derby's junior division championship. The competition features homemade cars that are powered only by gravity.

Dr. Richard Margules, a surgeon, said his son raced in soap box Derby competition for two years with fiberglass shell cars. Then, Margules said, "we decided that we had to build a wood car to be really competitive."

Earlier this year, they attended rallies and experimented with the car to make it faster.

"We didn't find our secret until our local race," Margules said. "It's just a basic soap box Derby car."

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Graf... in top spot



Navratilova... the ousted queen



Evert... the victim

Graf ousts Evert in Virginia Slims to grab tennis players top spot

MANHATTAN BEACH, California (AP) — Steffi Graf of West Germany has reached the top of women's tennis a little earlier than she expected.

"I knew I had the ability, but not this soon," the 18-year-old Graf said Sunday after defeating Chris Evert 6-3, 6-4 in the finals of the \$250,000 Virginia Slims of Los Angeles Women's Tennis Tournament.

Evert, however, thought Graf's promotion was a little overdue.

"She's had the best year of anyone," Evert said. "She's now won eight tournaments. I'm surprised the computer took this long to recognize that."

"She'll stay number 1 as long as she wants to. She works hard. She's the best of all the new-

comers."

The only match Graf has lost this year was in the finals of Wimbledon to Navratilova. Still, her promotion took her by surprise.

"It feels great," Graf said of the top ranking. "My father said it was impossible. I had no idea. I was very surprised. Being number 1 means everything. I've had a good year. It's important to get to be number 1 before the U.S. Open. I can really relax."

Navratilova, who teamed with Pam Shriver to win the tournament's doubles title, declined comment when asked about failing to number 2.

In Sunday's final, Graf and Evert traded breaks in four straight games beginning in the

second game of the first set. After Evert held service to pull even at 3-3, Graf won the next three games.

In the ninth game, Evert dumped a service return into the net at deuce and then Graf took the game and the set with a forehand volley for a winner.

The two then traded breaks in the first two games of the second set and again in the seventh and eighth games, leaving the set even at 4-4.

Graf then broke Evert's serve and then held at love to take the match and the number 1 ranking.

Evert said, "I'm playing better now than when I was number 1. ... the standards just keep going up and up," she said.

U.S. athletes pile up medals in All America Games

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana (AP) — U.S. gymnasts piled up the medals in all-around competition, and a Puerto Rican judge was removed for trying to influence scores against them.

Scott Johnson won six medals — two gold and four silver — and Tim Daggett, Johnson's teammate and a 1984 Olympic gold medalist, won the gold in the pommel horse.

But the three-time winner of

Brian Ginsberg, shared a bronze medal in rings.

Double gold winner

Greg Louganis could have skipped his last round of platform diving on Sunday and still walked away with an unprecedented third successive double gold performance in diving at the games.

Nearly 100 points behind in second place was his compatriot Matt Scoggin at 596.94, while Canadian David Bedard was third with 546.33.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Ex-boxing champ makes motorsport debut

SILVERSTONE, England (AP) — Former world featherweight boxing champion Barry McGuigan's motorsport debut ended in a disappointment Sunday when a broken driveshaft forced him to retire in his MG Metro turbo on the eighth of the 10 laps in the Esso Challenge seventh round. In qualifying, the Irishman had managed to set 17th fastest time from the ninth row of the grid. On the first lap of the race, experience told and McGuigan found himself relegated to 26th place of the 27 starters. But a hard charge upfield took him into eighth place. "I was up against seasoned professionals but was still able to pick them off one by one," McGuigan said. By the time of his retirement he had climbed into 14th place and was looking good.

Rebolledo wins Saint Vincent Grand Prix

SAINT VINCENT, Italy (R) — Pedro Rebolledo of Chile won the \$117,000 Saint Vincent Tennis Grand Prix on Sunday when he beat Francesco Cancellotti of Italy 7-6, 4-6, 6-3. "This is a major win for me because I have had surgery on my leg three times and I have been inactive for a long time altogether," Rebolledo said later. Unseeded, like Cancellotti, the Chilean was helped on his way to victory by the withdrawal of a knee injury of top seed Kent Carlsson of Sweden in the quarter-finals. Cancellotti, who had been due to play Carlsson before he pulled out, put up strong opposition initially and came near to winning the first set before Rebolledo clinched the tie-break.

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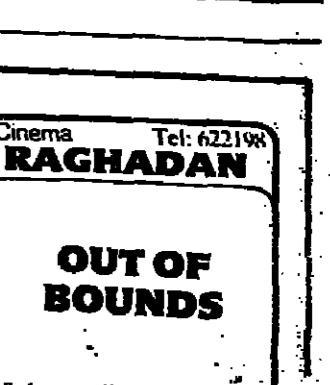
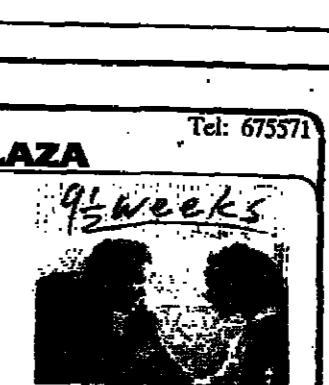
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We are closed on Fridays, and from 1:30 p.m. until 3:00 p.m. daily.

SUBEIH FOR GARMENTS

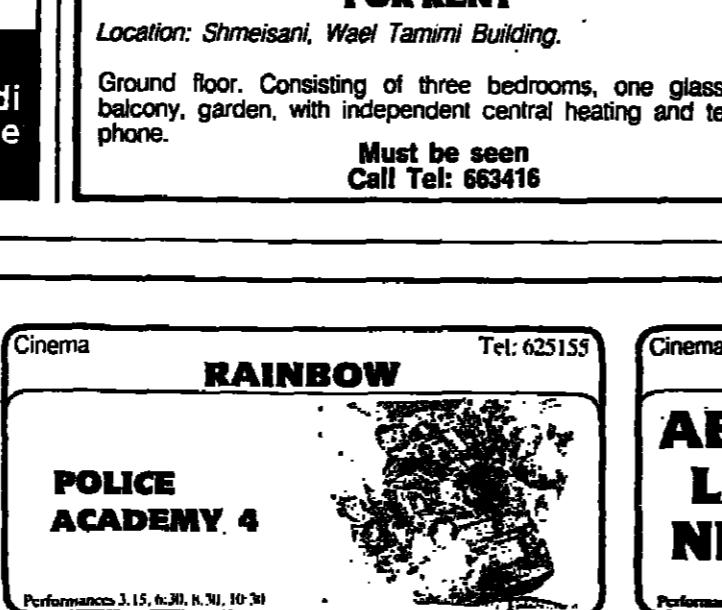
NEW BRANCH: 8th Circle - Baiader Wadi El-Seer - Main Street, opposite the Mosque.



FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT

Two bedroom house with garden for rent
Location: Near Ad-Dustour newspaper - Jabal Amman

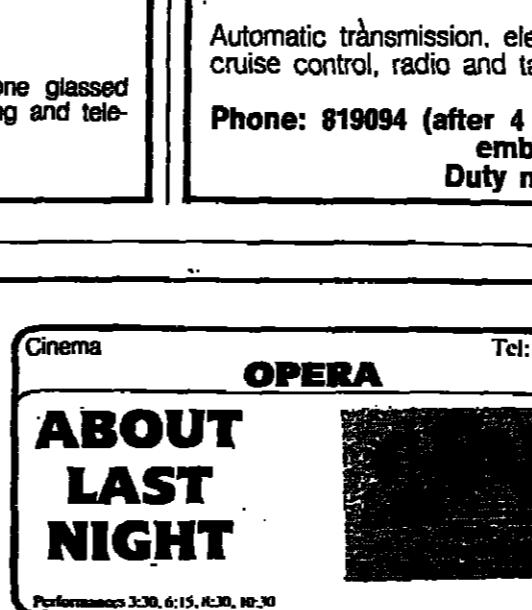
Please call Miss Suzan
Tel: 655562 from 9 a.m. - 1 p.m.



FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

One bedroom apartment for rent with sitting and dining room, kitchen and large terrace overlooking a garden — garage and private entrance — centrally heated and fully furnished with telephone available.

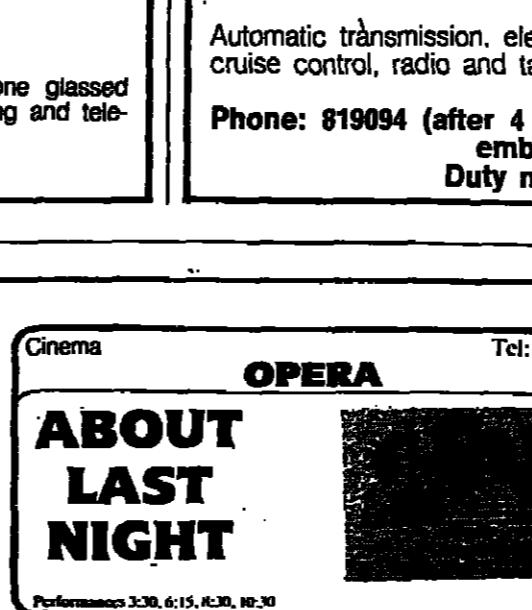
Location: Between 6th and 7th Circles
For information please call: 816013



FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

First floor in a villa in Shmeisani area beside Jordan Supermarket, 2 bedrooms, living and dining room, balcony, central heating, garden, private garage and telephone.

Please call 604349

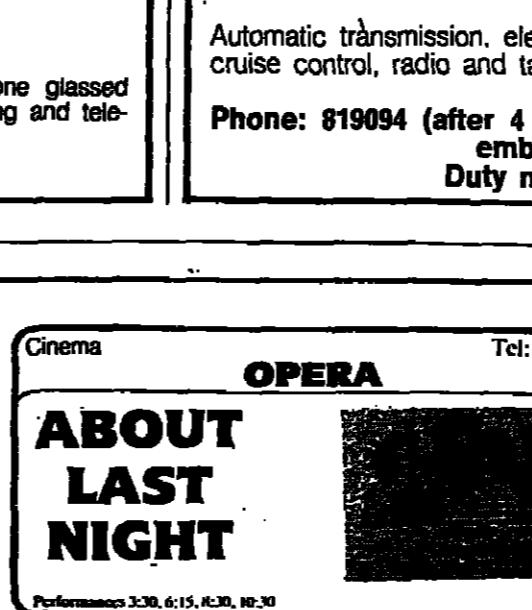


1981 SIMCA TALBOT

Automatic transmission, electric windows, 36,000 kms, cruise control, radio and tape deck.

Phone: 81094 (after 4 p.m.), 666124 (Canadian embassy)

Duty not paid



9 1/2 WEEKS

Automatic transmission, electric windows, 36,000 kms, cruise control, radio and tape deck.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following were the buying and selling rates for the London foreign exchange and bullion markets on Monday.	
One Sterling	1.5885/95
One U.S. dollar	1.3295/3000
	U.S. dollars
	Canadian dollar
1.8765/70	West German marks
2.1155/65	Dutch guilders
1.5565/75	Swiss francs
38.96/99	Belgian francs
6.2655/85	French francs
1359/1360	Italian lira
150.10/20	Japanese yen
6.5325/75	Swedish kronas
6.8375/8425	Norwegian kronas
7.2100/50	Danish kronas
One ounce of gold	454.60/455.10
	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares drifted around the day's low in very light volume. Dealers said many market-makers were unwilling to open new positions ahead of Thursday's U.K. economic data.

Further cash calls on the market Monday morning hurt sentiment, as did disappointing second quarter results from Unilever. A larger than expected rise in U.K. retail sales during July deepened worries that demand might be outstripping British supply, drawing in imports and further fueling inflation.

By 1415 GMT, the FTSE 100 index was 16.4 points lower at 2,278.5, the firmer opening on Wall Street helping to drag the index above its low of 2,277.4.

Analysts say Thursday's U.K. money supply and bank lending data will be crucial for the short-term direction of the markets. Many expect another substantial jump in bank lending after June's unsettling £3.9 billion rise.

An increase of around £3 billion is forecast this time and such a rise could fuel worries that inflationary pressures within the economy are rising.

Some fear that the recent one point rise in U.K. base rates to 10 per cent may prove insufficient to brake the economy.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Don't be upset by anything unusual or dramatic which arises today. Although this matter appears problematical, there are some big opportunities in it.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You will communicate well today, with the exception of one situation which could be temporarily upsetting.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Try to find out what it is that your mate wants from you of a material nature and gain more affection and domestic bliss.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) One of your most dependable allies may seem to oppose you this evening, but don't let that distract your attention.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Your mate may consider some worldly matter to be an obstacle, but appearances can be deceptive.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Your mate tries to stop you from seeing a friend who he or she doesn't like, but great benefits can be gained by meeting anyway.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get busy on matters which have been drawing your attention, and don't let a situation at home distract you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Handle long-distance correspondence which you have been neglecting. Enjoy a tranquil evening of domesticity.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Follow the advice of those who are in your line of business and have been in it much longer than you have.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Bring an idea to the attention of the person in power who seems the most logical one to make it work.

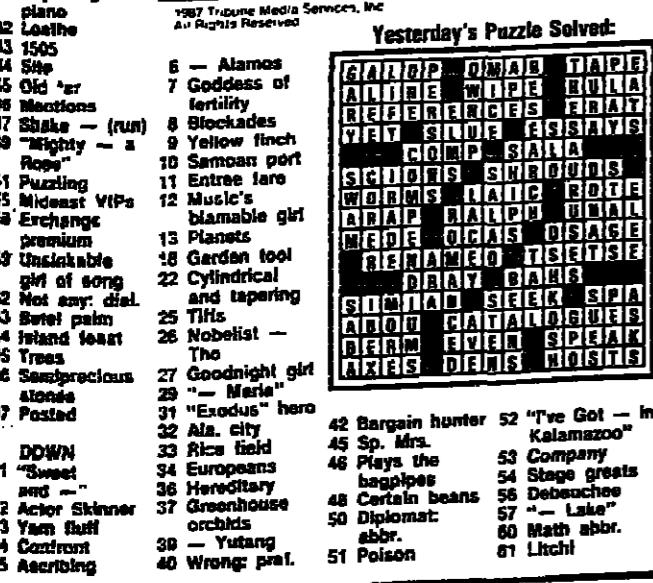
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get your health and appearance improved so that you can accomplish more and avoid delays in the future.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You may have to postpone seeing a good friend until you have taken care of creative tasks which need attention.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Do whatever will brighten the atmosphere at home and bring more harmony to the domestic scene as a result.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... be or she will be quite attractive, very alert and nicely attuned to modern modes of expression. Your child will be very resentful of having antiquated methods imposed upon him or her, so be encouraging in creative ideas which can help to build a successful career.

THE Daily Crossword



Lebanese minister authorises intervention by central bank

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's acting finance minister said Sunday the central bank could again intervene in the foreign exchange market in a bid to stabilise the ailing Lebanese lira.

"The reasons for regranting the right of intervention are justified," Mr. Joseph Al Hashem said in an interview on Lebanese television.

"This will make the central bank take up its duties to intervene in the market to buy or sell currencies and rise its foreign currency reserves."

Finance minister Camille Chamoun, who died of a heart attack nine days ago, last month withdrew the central bank's freedom to intervene without his ministry's consent.

The once-resilient lira, battered by political and economic crises, has lost more than 62 per cent of its international value this

year. But bankers doubted if the central bank's restored freedom would help the lira. They estimated the bank's foreign currency reserves at only about \$200 million.

Acting Prime Minister Selim Hoss has proposed selling one-fifth of the country's 9.2 million ounces in gold reserves to try to halt the lira's slide.

Mr. Hashem called on Arab states to help Lebanon to overcome its deepening economic crisis.

"I will not stand idle and watch a people starve to death ... I have to sound the alarm because the economic crisis is bound to have negative effects on the Arab World as well," he said. "The Arab World has to take up some responsibility for helping this country."

Hawke faces union opposition for privatisation programme

SYDNEY (R) — Australia's powerful trade unions, a strong political base for Prime Minister Bob Hawke, threatened Monday to go on the offensive if he pressed ahead with privatisation said.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) president, came to power in 1983 and has since steered his party policies towards deregulation of the financial markets and a greater role for private businesses and industries.

ACTU President Simon Crean said a motion condemning any attempts to sell publicly-owned assets would be considered at a special meeting of the council.

Mr. Macbean said: "The proposed sale of important public assets is an absolutely disgraceful plan for any Labour government and it would split the party right down the middle."

Minister for transport and communications, Mr. Gareth Evans, said the government was not "locked in" to sell off its major enterprises.

The Victorian branch of the ruling party, known for its extreme left-wing stance, said the proposed sales would be a major policy shift and would spell disaster.

The move, expected to yield more than one billion dollars

(\$690 million), would be discussed at Labour's national conference in June, two months before the 1988-89 budget, the officials said.

Mr. Hawke, former ACTU president, came to power in 1983 and has since steered his party policies towards deregulation of the financial markets and a greater role for private businesses and industries.

Treasurer Paul Keating in a mini-budget last May earmarked for sale or lease unspecified parts of the transport and communication industries, embassy properties in Tokyo and Paris and some dockyards to help prune the budget deficit.

He has yet to give details of the privatisation plans, but party officials said they were expected to involve Australian airlines, Qantas, Telecom and the Commonwealth Bank. The sales could include major parts of the complete enterprises.

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South Korea to release more political prisoners

SEOUL, South Korea (Agencies) — The ruling party indicated Monday that it would release more political prisoners, a step the opposition insists is necessary to smooth South Korea's transition to a more democratic government.

"We will positively consider releasing even leading members of terrorist or leftist groups if they repeat," said Represenative Nam Jae-Hee, chief policymaker of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

Mr. Nam's statement was interpreted as indicating the ruling party's willingness to accept the opposition demand that all political prisoners be freed before a new constitution is adopted.

Since the July 1 agreement by the government to sweeping democratic reforms, 753 political prisoners have been released and 2,335 people have had their civil rights restored.

In recent days, dissident groups have clashed with riot police at least twice in Seoul, demanding that all political prisoners be freed.

The main opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) proposed Monday that top officials discuss the constitution and the release of political prisoners.

The proposed meeting would involve President Chun Doo-Hwan; Mr. Roh Taek-Woo, head of the ruling party; and two opposition leaders, Kim Young-Sam and Kim Dae-Jung, said RDP spokesman Kim Tae-Ryong.

An eight-member bipartisan committee was scheduled to finish drafting a new constitution by Thursday, but may need until the end of the month, officials said.

Remaining issues of disagreement include an opposition demand that the voting age be lowered from 20 to 18. The change would increase by 1.7

million the total number of eligible voters, currently estimated at 25.6 million.

By official count, 49.6 per cent of Korea's voters are between the ages of 20 and 35 who have never voted in direct presidential elections. South Korea now has an indirect Electoral College system.

The final step for approval of a new constitution involves a national referendum. An election to pick the country's next president is expected to be held later this year. Mr. Chun has said he will step down in February.

Meanwhile an unruly day-long protest by up to 30,000 workers at South Korea's top exporter, Hyundai, ended Monday but labour leaders vowed to return if demands remained unmet, press and witness reports said.

At least 30 workers were injured in sporadic clashes with police at the protests, involving six factories at the conglomerate's main industrial base in the southern city Ulsan, witnesses said, with 16 admitted to hospital.

It was the largest labour protest so far in the wave of worker unrest sweeping South Korea and started this morning when the company locked out the workers. The protesters, ignoring on-and-off heavy rain, battered down closed factory gates with sledge hammers, took over plants of Hyundai's six divisions and burned a huge effigy of Hyundai founder Chung Ju-Yung, witness said.

South Korea, Mr. Lee said, also faced a threat from North Korea to scuttle the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

On Monday, at least 276 workplaces were fully or partially shut down.

When workers spilled over to nearby streets or marched out of the plant compounds, they were confronted by at least 50 bus-

loads of riot police who fired teargas to contain the demonstrators.

Witnesses said many workers fought back with umbrellas, steel pipes and stones.

The influential daily newspaper Dong-A Ilbo said the 30,000 workers left the plants at the call of union leaders who said they were giving the company one more day to respond.

Witnesses told Reuters at least 1,000 workers, angered that power, food and water had been cut off at nearby company dormitories, staged a sit-in protest.

The clash took place as South Korea launched a massive nationwide military training exercise Monday.

Government officials said they are attaching special significance to the annual exercise because of growing social instability caused by ongoing labour disputes.

Culture Information Minister Lee Woon-Hie said the defensive war game will be conducted strenuously this year to "safeguard the nation from growing dangers within and without."

The defensive exercise, dubbed "Ulchi 87" and involving nearly all military, government and civilian personnel, is to continue until Saturday with a simulated surprise attack by North Korea across the 240-kilometre border.

Mr. Lee, who serves as an official government spokesman, said South Korea's social and economic stability was in great danger in the face of escalating labour disputes seeking to solve longstanding grievances "at once and honestly."

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Major opposition parties have criticised his tour, saying he is wasting money by helicopter travel.

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A Mersey regional health authority spokesman identified the baby who died as Leah, the sixth

born who weighed 1 lb. 4 oz. (.567 kilogramme).

Britain's first septuplets were born within seven minutes and nearly 15 weeks prematurely, early Saturday in this northwest England port city. One of them, a boy weighing 1 pound (0.454 kilogramme), died 25 minutes after the Caesarean delivery.

The parents, Susan and Neil Halton, saw their children for the first time on Sunday. Mrs. Halton, 27, had been taking fertility drugs.

"I knew they would be small,

But to see them so tiny, it takes your breath away," said Neil Halton.

Em, the fifth-born and the smallest, weighed 15 ounces (0.425 kilogramme), and the heaviest was first-born Liam, 1 pound 10½ ounces (0.680 kilogramme).

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The other five babies — three girls and two boys — were reported in poor condition in Liverpool General Hospital's intensive care unit-natal unit.

A Mersey regional health authority spokesman identified the baby who died as Leah, the sixth

born who weighed 1 lb. 4 oz. (.567 kilogramme).

Britain's first septuplets were born within seven minutes and nearly 15 weeks prematurely, early Saturday in this northwest England port city. One of them, a boy weighing 1 pound (0.454 kilogramme), died 25 minutes after the Caesarean delivery.

The parents, Susan and Neil Halton, saw their children for the first time on Sunday. Mrs. Halton, 27, had been taking fertility drugs.

"I knew they would be small,

But to see them so tiny, it takes your breath away," said Neil Halton.

Em, the fifth-born and the smallest, weighed 15 ounces (0.425 kilogramme), and the heaviest